

NEW YORK HERALD.

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EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

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AMUSEMENTS THIS EVENING.

WINTER GARDEN, Broadway.—CAMEL.

WALLACE'S THEATRE, No. 84 Broadway.—THE JACQUES WIFE.

LACRA KENNE'S THEATRE, Broadway.—THE MACBETH.

NEW BOWERY THEATRE, Bowery.—DICK, THE NEWS.

HART PROTESTS THEATRE, 455 Broadway.—RICHARD III.

BARNUM'S AMERICAN MUSEUM, Broadway.—COMET.

LIVING HALL, Broadway.—THE MACBETH.

BRYANT'S MINSTRELS, Mechanical Hall, 473 Broadway.—DOWN IN OLD KENT.

MOORE'S MINSTRELS, Broadway.—THE MACBETH.

IRVING HALL, Broadway.—THE MACBETH.

MELROD CONCERT HALL, 539 Broadway.—SONGS.

CANTERBURY MUSIC HALL, 535 Broadway.—SONGS.

GAITEY CONCERT ROOM, 616 Broadway.—DRAWING ROOM.

AMERICAN MUSIC HALL, 444 Broadway.—SONGS.

CRYSTAL PALACE CONCERT HALL, No. 45 Bowery.—SONGS.

MEXICAN MUSEUM, 63 Broadway.—DAY AND EVENING.

PARISIAN CABINET OF WONDERS, 63 Broadway.—OPEN DAILY.

NOVELTY MUSIC HALL, 616 Broadway.—BURLINGTON.

New York, Thursday, March 27, 1862.

THE SITUATION.

The reports of the burning of the privateer

Nashville by the rebels at Beaufort, and the more

recent rumors of her capture by our forces, prove

to be untrue. The Nashville made her escape to

sea on the evening of the 17th inst. after dark,

successfully passing the only two Union vessels

which were guarding the blockade—the sailing bark

Gambok and the steamer Cambridge. These two

vessels appear to have done the best they could to

arrest the flight of the rebel steamer, but the latter

being a fast sailer, outdistanced them, after re-

ceiving a heavy fire from the guns of our vessels.

Twenty shots were discharged after her in as many

minutes, some of which are thought to have struck

her. In spite of all attempts to retard her progress,

however, she made good her escape to sea, in the

absence of an appropriate force to intercept her.

As the details of the battle at Winchester on

Sunday reach us, the valor of our troops and the

completeness of our victory become more mani-

fest. The personal courage evinced by many of

our officers is almost without parallel. The severe

wound received by General Shields in Saturday's

skirmish, owing to the imperfect setting of the bone

of the arm, has resulted in a more prolonged

absence from the scene of action than was at

first anticipated. The limb, however, was reset

yesterday, and the surgeons pronounce that after

two weeks' quiet the gallant General will be able

to resume his services in the field. Our pickets

were yesterday six miles beyond Strasburg, and

the enemy were nowhere in sight. The full ac-

count of the battle, as described by our special

correspondent to-day, will present our readers

with an admirable picture of that brilliant affair.

Secretary Stanton has forwarded a highly com-

plimentary despatch to General Shields, thanking

him and his troops for their splendid victory. He

says that the wounds, as well as the success of

General Shields, prove that the division of General

Lander is still bravely led, and that wherever its

standard is displayed the rebels will be routed and

purged.

Our troops from General Hooker's command are

removing the guns from the abandoned rebel bat-

teries on the Lower Potomac, the gunboats Yan-

kee and Wyandank being actively employed in

this service. Large numbers of negroes from the

Virginia side are pouring into General Hooker's

camp since the rebels left that line of defence.

Our news from the Lower Potomac squadron to-

day will be found interesting.

According to intelligence received from Mem-

phis, a large force of the rebels are concentrated

at Corinth, Mississippi, where Gens. Beauregard,

Clark, Polk and Cheatham are all located. A great

battle in that vicinity was expected.

Information comes by way of Nashville that

the Union troops have possession of Florence,

Ala., and Tuscomb and Inks, Tenn. The two

last places are on the Memphis and Charleston

Railroad, Tuscomb being about midway between

Chattanooga and Memphis.

The news from Island No. 10 is important. The

rebels are transporting their cannon and ammuni-

tion from the island to the mainland, but they have

not burned their transports and barges as was sup-

posed. At the latest accounts their principal bat-

teries on the mainland were submerged, and the whole

Mississippi Valley was nearly overflowed, which

will greatly impede our operations for the present.

The European news by the China, so far as it

relates to American affairs, is not important.

Jeff. Davis' inaugural was published in most of the

London journals, and the Herald—the organ of the

aristocrats and abolitionists—seeks to console its

readers with the idea that the war in the United

States will be prolonged in consequence of the

"determination" manifested by the rebel leader.

Other writers endeavor to draw some anti-Union

gratification from the State paper, but they evi-

dently fail, and the Times is forced to wind up

with again advocating the idea of a peace.

The manufacturers of Voves, France, had called

the attention of the Emperor, in a very plain spoken

address, to the losses which native industry had sus-

tained by the existence of the war crisis in America.

His Majesty replied, through the minister, by

referring to the efforts which he had made, and

was making, to obtain a supply of cotton independ-

ent of the Southern States of America. The

other governments, he added, joined him in this

movement.

No guns were fired while she lay in port, though

the French all fired salutes in honor of the birth-

day of Eugene Napoleon, the heir of Napoleon III.,

and the Spaniards returned it.

The French division of the expedition in Mexico

was advancing rapidly from Oizaba, by Cordova,

to Tehuacan. When the Mexicans left Oizaba

they encamped about eight leagues distant. Here

their magazine took fire and exploded, killing over

thirteen hundred men and laying their barracks in

ruins.

CONGRESS.

In the Senate yesterday, petitions asking that

five thousand copies of the Patent Office report be

printed in German, in favor of a uniform bankrupt

law; and asking that the restrictions against cer-

tain disloyal newspapers be removed, were all ap-

propriately referred. At the suggestion of ex-

President Pierce, Mr. Latham offered a resolution,

which was adopted, calling upon the Secretary of

State for correspondence between Mr. Seward and

President Pierce having reference to the conspir-

acy organized against the government by the

Knights of the Golden Circle. Senator Chandler

said that to his certain knowledge the Knights had

succeeded in getting a large number of the worst

traitors into the Union army. A resolution of thanks

to General Burnside and Commodore Rowan was

referred. Debate on the resolution relative to the

emancipation of slaves, and the abolition of

slavery in the District of Columbia, occupied the

remainder of the session.

In the House the bill was under considera-

tion in Committee of the Whole.

MISCELLANEOUS NEWS.

The new steamship China, of the Cunard line,

which left Queenstown on the evening of the 16th

of March, arrived at this port yesterday afternoon

about half-past three o'clock, making the passage

in very quick time, considering the rough weather

which has prevailed on the Atlantic of late. Her

news is two days later than that brought by the

Nova Scotia.

Cotton remained firm, at unchanged prices, in

Liverpool, on the 15th instant. Breadstuffs were

still dull, with quotations as last reported. Pro-

visions were quiet and steady. Consols closed in

London, on the 15th of March, at 93½ to 94½ for

money. American securities were active and up-

ward.

Some of the continental journals state that M.

Thouvenel had addressed a despatch to the Italian

government, complaining of the recent meetings

of the Committees of Prevision in Genoa, where

Garibaldi was styled by some the "Captain of the

Human Race," and urging that the association

should be required to adopt a less demonstrative

tone.

It was thought in Paris that the advent of Ra-

tazzi to power in Turin would aid the Emperor in

settling the Italian difficulty speedily. The Greek

insurrection was far indeed from having subsided

into that condition which the late despatches re-

presented. The Turkish government, too, was

growing uneasy, and express assurances that that

placid condition was not likely to be long main-

tained. Spain was not inclined to attempt an armed

intervention in Rome should the French troops be

withdrawn. The Pope was attacked with a slight

fever on the 14th instant, but was able to quit his

bed the following day.

According to advices from Copenhagen, the ef-

forts of the English government to induce the

Danish Cabinet to change their resolution to main-

tain a prohibitive system in customs have failed,

the latter government having determined to re-

ject all overtures on the subject.

By the Columbia we have news from Havana to

the 22d of March. It was considered certain that

Captain General Serrano would soon leave Cuba.

His health was slightly impaired. Trade was more

animated in the city. Quite an epidemic of lung

and throat diseases prevailed in Havana and car-

ried off numbers of people, both young and old.

The Opera and the performances of Mr. Rarey en-

gaged the attention of the public.

The news of the conflict between the Monitor

and Merrimack and the defeat of the rebel monster

astounded the Cubans, and had a very perceptible

effect in altering the current of their sympathies

from the Davis confederacy. Mr. Lincoln's eman-

cipation project was eagerly canvassed by the

local press, and the *Diario de la Marina*, in a

lengthy article on the subject, styles him, for the

first time, the "first magistrate of a great nation,"

making no reference to the South but as part and

parcel of the United States.

In the State Senate at Albany yesterday, favor-

able reports were made on the bill making ap-

propriations for the State's portion of the national

tax; also those amending the Long Island Railroad

charter; for repairing the Brooklyn Arsenal and

erecting an arsenal at Rochester and a maga-

zine at Buffalo, and to close up the canal enlarge-

ment. In the Assembly, the bills to authorize in-

corporated banks to hold United States stocks, to

enable wives to effect insurance on the lives of

their husbands, to amend the act establishing re-

gulations for this port, and concerning the Erie

Railroad, were passed. Favorable reports were

made on the bills to repeal the Church Property

act; to amend the laws in relation to the sales

of poisons; regulating the proof of wills; to

punish fraud in the use of trade marks and

brands, and for the incorporation of various

religious associations. The bill for the defence of

New York harbor coming up for a third reading,

a proposition was made and assented to to incor-

porate it in the general Defence bill. The ap-

propriation for the defence of our harbor, to be ex-

pended under State supervision, is \$300,000. In addition

prices was from 70c. to 90c. a 90c., with scarcely

any sales below 70c., and quite a number of

sales at a trifle over 90c. Milch cows con-

tinued dull at low and unremunerative prices. Veals

were steady at 40c. to 60c. a 60c. Sheep and

lamb were active at \$4 a \$6 a \$7 50, showing

an advance of 25c. a 50c. a 75c. per head. The

receipts were unprecedentedly light. Swine were

rather dull, and somewhat lower—3½c. a 4½c. for

corn fed, and 3½c. a 3½c. for still fed. The total

receipts are: 3,399 beef cattle, 155 cows, 551

veal, 2,977 sheep and lambs, and 13,492 swine.

A New Movement for the Support of Mr.

Lincoln and His Administration.

It requires no very keen perception to discover

that the genuine Union elements of all our

late political parties are gathering around the

common nucleus of President Lincoln and his

conservative administration. His plain, con-

sistent and patriotic policy of conducting this

war for the restoration of "the integrity of the

Union" commands itself to the cordial ap-

proval of every man whose face is set against the

abolition ultimatum of "emancipation or sepa-

ration." Hence the harmonious mingling of

old line democrats, old line whigs and con-

servative republicans, in Congress and among

the people, in support of Mr. Lincoln's grand

and overruling idea, "the integrity of the Union."

But notwithstanding all this, and in the face

of all our late victories over this Southern re-

bellion in the field, promising a speedy end to

the reign of Jeff. Davis and his mockery of a

Southern confederacy, we cannot yet say that

the "integrity of the Union" is placed entirely

beyond the reach of its domestic enemies. Our

radical abolitionists, including the anti-slavery

ultras of the republican party, since the meet-

ing of the extra session of Congress in July

last, have been laboring with all the energies

of fanaticism to bring the administration to

their purposes, and to reduce this war for the

Union into a headlong and reckless crusade for

the extirpation of Southern slavery by fire and

sword. To this end no schemes in Congress,

great or small, no intrigues in the army, how-

ever base or contemptible, and no plausible

trick of political agitation, on the part of our

abolition leaders, legislators, journalists, stump-

ers and pamphleteers, have been left untried. True,

they have not thus far accomplished much in

behalf of their grand scheme of an abolition

armed crusade against Southern slavery; but

they have not been driven from their intrench-

ments, and the question yet remains to be de-

finitely settled whether they have or have not

the balance of power in both houses of Con-

gress.

Against the radical abolition scheme of

Senator Sumner for reducing our revolted

States to the subordinate condition of Ter-

ritories, and the slaves therein to a sweeping

decree of emancipation, the House of Representa-

tives has given a pretty decisive adverse

opinion, and the Senate, too, if we are not

mistaken; but the virtual rejection of a mea-

sure so extreme and revolting does not settle

the controversy. The abolition faction, defeat-

ed in their efforts to carry the defence of the

constitution by storm, have only fallen back

to the plan of gradual approaches. Thus, at